

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

BY JOHN E. HELMS.

VOLUME 10.

"It is not in the power of Mortals to command Success: But we'll do more—We'll Deserve it."

MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1876.

\$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 14.

SULLIVAN COUNTY DOTS.

FLATTERING PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT—BETTER TIMES ANTICIPATED—POLITICAL NEWS.

To the Editor of the *Morristown Gazette*:

Your writer has been thinking for some time of sending you for publication the "dots" from this end of the State; but time has failed to grant me the privilege until this afternoon. Our general items may be simply summed up as follows:

Farmers are watching with a jealous eye their wheat crops, the prospects of which at present writing are very flattering, but from the frequent rains and heavy fogs we have had fears are entertained that the rust will lay its withering hand thereon.

Golden days of harvest roll around. We trust such will not be the case.

This seems to be an age of progress—but this we might expect, being the Centennial. Everything looks flourishing. The bright prospects of mother Earth yielding an abundant crop gives to the needy a pleasant countenance, and the rich and miserly find the patches to the already worn-out pocket-book, and even the Grangers (who, by the way, are as thick in these parts as the locusts were in Egypt) meet you with a pleasant smile and hearty shake of the hand. All these are omens of better times.

The rising generation, seeming to have caught the spirit of progression, as soon as their upper lip can support favorably about fifteen fibres of fuzz, take to themselves a rib, in the person of one to ply the needle and handle the coffee-pot, the consequence of all of which is, every day, a new and brightening scene of an increase of our population. Well, enough of this; now for the political news of the day:

Our people are anxiously looking forward to the coming elections, and such enquiries as the following betrays the feelings of our party: Who shall be our next Representative in Congress? Who our next Senator? And who shall wear the judicial ermine of the First District? As to the first question, I think I speak the sentiments of my county, so far as our party is concerned, when I say we are for the present incumbent, Hon. Wm. McFarland. As a Representative he has done his duty nobly, and has fully acted as such toward his constituents. Mr. McFarland in the last contest stepped fearlessly forth, leaving his quiet avocations, entered the arena of strife, bearing the burdens and heat of the day, and in spite of all the stratagem and tergivers of his opponent, together with the combined efforts of their party, McFarland gloriously won the victory for us, and threw our colors to the breeze, and nobly has he borne them; therefore, it is nothing but justice to him that our party as a unit in the coming election rally around him, and send him as our Representative to the next Congress of the United States.

As to an answer to the second question, who shall be the next Senator from the 2nd Senatorial District? In casting around amongst those aspiring for that office, we notice the name of Maj. W. N. Clarkson, a member of the Bar at Rogersville, and under the circumstances which now surround us your writer would say that this honor properly belongs to Hawkins county, in the person of Major Clarkson. Whilst I am acquainted with the aspirants for said office from the county of Sullivan, and whilst at the same time I am ready to say they are gentlemen of the first order, and either of them would honorably and satisfactorily fill said post, being men well qualified for the same, and whose preferences would naturally be with Sullivan county, yet, aside from all of these, we should not forget the past. Let us ask ourselves the question who it was, under all the disparaging circumstances, called a Convention in the town of Greeneville, and thereby was the cause of Hon. Wm. McFarland being nominated as the standard bearer of our party in the last Congressional election, although many of our party opposed said Convention from the fact that the same was not considered as a proper step? Yet we realize and should appreciate the steps taken by Major Clarkson in calling said Convention, and aside from this, for fear of being a disorganizer, and in order to secure perfect harmony in the party, Major Clarkson has declined making a race for office here to-day, when the prospects of his election were very flattering. Such actions as the above should not be forgotten. Let the party in return remember the same in the coming election.

As to the third question, we claim this honor for Sullivan, which undoubtedly cannot be denied in a fair Convention.

Having continued my penning longer than I intended.

I remain yours, GATHERER.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, MAY 26, 1876.

Are We Going to See a General European War?

New York Letter in the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

The conviction is very strong, to-day, among bankers and merchants, that Europe is really on the verge of a great war, growing out of the Eastern question. Military and naval preparations have proceeded so far now that retreat is deemed improbable. Private cable dispatches, this afternoon, from London, state that the Rothschilds are heavy sellers of consols, and to that circumstance naturally much importance is attached. There is a very decided belief, on the part of thinking men, who have closely studied the question, that France and England would join hands against Germany, Austria and Russia, and in this way the apprehension is that the war would become general.

Always open to conviction—A. Thiel.

CHRISTIAN INNOVATIONS.

Bascom Visits a Fashionable Church and Draws Comparisons with Primitive Times.

DEAR COUSIN JOHN:—I have been an occasional attendant at "divine services," as the town people call it, for some time past; but I find it about the same as what we used to call meetin', the intention of which was to worship the true and living God. But the present mode of worship, Cousin John, is much more convenient than the old fashioned way of twenty-five or thirty years ago. Then, all who could were expected to join in the singing, and then all knew how to sing, for no good brother would start a tune unless he knew the congregation could sing it. But now, they have a regular band of about eight in number who do the singing for the whole congregation; and they have a patent right concern that makes a noise like the running gears of a snake show, that drowns all discord and makes smooth many rough places in the music. This little band of eight souls makes the music for the whole meetin'.

And when called upon to pray, the congregation do not kneel as they used to. None but the good man of God gets on his knees. He performs this part of the worship for the entire congregation. Now, in former years, the whole congregation would kneel, and different members of that congregation might be heard in whispering accents, petitioning the God whom they worshipped, and who was then called the God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, to have mercy upon them, and answer generally; but that trouble is all dispensed with at present, and the preacher alone kneels and converses with God. It is true, you may often hear some of the congregation talking while the preacher is praying, (I did last Sunday), but I have no reasons to believe that they were talking with their God, nor do I suppose it is necessary at this day and time, for, verily, the God whom the present generation worship is much more lenient than the God whom our fathers worshipped. He certainly does not require that the good Christian ladies and gentlemen of the present day shall kneel down to worship him, and thereby soil a ten dollar dress or an eight dollar pair of pants. If he does, He is sadly mistaken, for this floor full of Christians are not going to do any such thing. It is the preachers duty to pray for us. We pay him for it, and we don't propose to do what we have others paid to do for us.

Cousin John, if you were never at "divine services" in town you ought to go once. As soon as the band begins to make music, two men call all through the crowd and get the money, and after you have given your money, you have nothing else to do. The preacher does the rest. It is a mighty nice thing to have a God that you can worship with money, provided you have the money. It saves a sight of trouble. The plan of making a substitute of the preacher to perform the work for the entire congregation is much more convenient than the old plan of worshipping, when all who made a profession of Christianity had to participate in the exercises. The present mode of worship affords us a much better opportunity of examining the quality of our neighbors' dressing, as also whether or not it is made in the latest style.

But we folks of the country, not being able to pay our preacher very extravagant wages, nor to purchase patent music, have to join in the singing, and are expected to sing during prayer. I notice another bit of ingenuity practiced by the city Christians that we of the country and smaller towns have not learned yet. That is, that they, the city Christians, enter the Church first and fill up all the back seats, so that the sinners, if they enter the Church at all, will be compelled to sit in the front seats. This gives them a much better chance to show their rigging to the Christians in rear of them.

Now in small towns and the country the Christian portion of the congregation follow the practice of their ancestors, of crowding up into the Amen corners, and the front seats, having no room except the back seats for the sinners who may be present. City folks always learn things much sooner than do those of the country; but they have certainly far outstripped them in the place of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences, and the plan seems to work well.

Cousin John, you would do well to come down and learn something of this new and improved mode of worship.

THOS. BASCOM.

CITY OF PHOENIX, MAY 26, 1876.

Of one hundred and sixteen railroad companies, from which the Transportation Committee has had responses in regard to fares for intending visitors to the National Democratic Convention, ninety-seven roads have agreed to accept their proportion of one fare for the round trip. The Northern Line and Memphis & Paducah Companies agree to the same rate. Of the remaining nineteen roads none will exceed one fare and a fifth, while the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio, will charge but one fare for delegates and Centennial rates for all others. The committee has done a good deal of work in this matter, and the results are for the most part entirely satisfactory, indicating a very liberal spirit on the part of the lines corresponding with, and foreshadowing an attendance of strangers on the great and eventful occasion, now so near at hand, far exceeding anything of the kind ever before experienced in the history of St. Louis.

HE WANTED TICKS AS WELL AS A TICKET.

He said he wanted to deal directly with the proprietor of the jewelry store, as times were hard and he must have hard-pan prices. He looked at a silver set, at a gold-headed cane, at a set of jewelry, and finally at a gold watch. Then he said:

"I did think of making my wife a Christmas present, but she's always growling around and finding fault, and so I'll let her slide."

"Won't you take the cane for your son, as you proposed?" asked the jeweler.

"No, I guess not. Jim loafs around a good deal, and only last night he told me to shut up and go to blazes! If he wants anything in his stocking let him behave himself."

"Well, about the watch?"

"I guess I'll buy the watch and make myself a present. I never had much of anything in my stocking, and I feel that I haven't used right. What's your lowest figure?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"Can't do it. You must remember that these are hard times."

"Well, say \$190."

"Can't do it. Times are awful."

"I'll make you this watch for \$180 and not one cent less," said the dealer.

"Well, I guess I'll take it, though it looks like a big price."

"The jeweler placed the watch in the box, stuffed cotton around it, and as he laid it on the show case the stranger said:

"You kin charge it."

"Charge it? I don't know you!" exclaimed the dealer.

"You don't?"

"No, sir."

"Don't know a man who has lived within twenty miles of Detroit for thirty-seven years?"

"No, sir."

"Never heard of me in your life?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I won't take the old watch, but the man, as he backed off, said: 'You don't seem to have much git-up-and-go ahead about you, and I always make it a rule to patronize live firms. You'd better subscribe for some newspaper, and git to know what's going on.'"

"You are no gentleman, sir!" said the dealer, who had lost a full hour's time.

"Can't help it. Won't patronize no slow man—no use talking!" replied the stranger, waving his hand. And he paced out to visit some other firm who did know a man who had lived within twenty-eight miles of Detroit for thirty-seven years.—*Free Press*.

BLAINE AHEAD.

A Majority on the First and Second Ballot Claimed for Him.

Washington Special to the N. Y. Tribune.

The late tremendous strides made by Mr. Blaine in the Presidential race have had a very exhilarating effect on his friends in Congress and the departments, as well as those who are visiting there. Those closest to him say they have no doubt that he will be nominated on the first or second ballot, and they give what they say are authentic reasons for the belief that is within them. Their figures are striking and interesting. They say that with his large support in other sections New England will give him her solid support on the first ballot—82 delegates. He then has the following delegate support:

New Jersey, 18; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 16; Virginia, 13; North Carolina, 10; Georgia, 12; Mississippi, 5; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 8; Oregon, 6; California, 10; Colorado, 4; the Territories, 18; Kansas, 10; Nevada, 6; Missouri, 16; Minnesota, 10; Wisconsin, 22; Illinois, 41; Michigan, 16. In addition, Mr. Blaine's friends say he will receive from Iowa 20 votes, and from Florida 5. These are counted for on the first ballot, and number 362 which will lack only 15 of a majority of the Convention. In case the votes credited to Mr. Blaine are received by him, which some of Mr. Blaine's friends doubt, these figures will be reduced between 20 to 30.

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